

ENGLAND INSISTS ON SEIZING U. S. SHIPS

Vessels Bound for Neutral Ports
With Contraband Will
Be Taken.

TO STARVE OUT GERMANY

Washington, Sept. 30.—Sir Cecil Buxton, the British Ambassador, advised the State Department to-day that Great Britain would seize goods classed as contraband of war shipped to Germany or Austria, even when carried in American ships to neutral ports, such as Holland.

The Department and the Ambassador admit this is the most serious question to come up between the two nations since the war began.

Sir Cecil says Great Britain is trying to prevent any articles which would be of value to either enemies from reaching Germany or Austria, and fears that wheat, sugar or other grains, or shoes and clothing will find their way to Germany if shipped to Holland.

Consul General Lansing has informed Great Britain that this Government does not accept its view and that Great Britain has no precedent for maintaining the right either to search or seize an American vessel bound to a neutral port.

Great Britain contends that Holland is sympathetic with Germany and will assist in the right of search and does not want the right of seizure of vessels bound for Holland and flying the United States flag.

The State Department has placed the position before Holland's representative, and it is learned that the Dutch government proposes that she guarantees no shipments from the United States eastward to Germany, that no merchantman from the United States be allowed to dock at ports in The Netherlands whose cargo for Holland cities exceeds the demands of those cities, and that no shipments from Holland shall cross the border into Germany.

A demand to know if Great Britain is interfering with shipments of copper to neutral countries from the United States to Rotterdam was made on the Senate by unanimous vote of the Senate to-day. A resolution requesting the information was introduced by Senator Smoot of Utah and passed without discussion.

The resolution was the result of a protest from the International Metals Company. In urging his resolution Senator Smoot said that the copper business had already been hard hit by the war without any such action by Great Britain.

It is reported to reports that the British Government had interfered with shipments of copper to Holland in neutral vessels. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, said to-day that he knew of no such case. In that instance, he said, the British Government had sent the copper was consigned to the Krempe zinc factory in Germany.

The copper was originally taken to the British Government. That Government happened to want the copper, so it is paying the steamer for the consignment.

The Ambassador said that the American wheat diverted to English ports in the early stages of the war had likewise been paid for.

PROTEST ON U. S. LOSS.

Importers Tell Bryan Germans Des
stroyed \$750,000 CARGO.

A committee of importers with a complaint to Washington yesterday to protest to Secretary Bryan against the destruction of American-owned cargoes in British vessels by German cruisers. The particular case interesting the committee is that of the Prince Line freighter Indian Prince, flying the British ensign, which was sunk by the Admiralty cruiser, HMS Winton, on September 9.

It was said at the office of the Prince that the Indian Prince was valued at \$600,000 and that the value of her cargo of hides and coffee was about \$750,000. The money for this cargo had been already paid by American importers.

A marine insurance representative said the destruction of a \$750,000 cargo in order to sink a \$200,000 ship bound from one neutral port to another seemed to him unfair to neutral shippers and consumers. One result was a big rise in marine insurance rates and another an increase in the cost of living.

U. S. WILL SEND SHIP FOR GERMAN GOODS

suffering Importers to Get Aid
of Government in Obtain-
ing Cargo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—As a result of a conference of commercial interest and Government officials held in Washington this afternoon, an American ship probably will be chartered to go to Germany for a cargo of materials the lack of which is now embarrassing American manufacturers.

Ever since the war began, American importers dependent upon German products have been continually threatened owing to the difficulty in getting goods from Germany. The materials are dyestuffs, textiles, leather, paints, glass, pharmaceutical chemicals, cyanide, sugar beet seeds and potash.

It has been stipulated that the goods must be taken out in an American ship under an agreement not to re-export any of them to a belligerent power.

A tall column of black smoke suddenly shot up from the grating over the entrance at the small triangle of grass plot running from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh street fronting on the Seventh avenue at the north end of Long Avenue. It was about after 9 o'clock last night.

With the thought that a subway train was on fire alarms were turned in that building. Chief Kenyon, Battalion Chief McKeon and such a clatter of fire apparatus that the managers of the Palace and the Columbia theatres just opposite in Seventh avenue, hastily closed the outer and inner doors to shut off the sound and so prevent unnecessary alarm.

Meanwhile a great Broadway crowd jammed the street. Chief McKeon and ten firemen went down an iron ladder used as an emergency exit beside the grating and found that oil soaked rags which had been drawn into the ventilating blower at this point was burning. In twenty minutes the fire was out, with twenty extinguishers, the only damage being done to the floor, which can be repaired in a day. All traffic in Broadway and Seventh avenue near the fire was held up during the twenty minutes.

The committees chosen were: For dyes, medicines, textiles, leather, paints, inks and pharmaceutical chemicals, E. L. Kipp and Representative Herman A. Meltz of New York; for cyanide, Paul Manusoff, New York, and C. V. Van Lew, New York; for sugar beet seeds, H. A. Austin, Washington, and W. L. Petrikin, Worcester, for potash, C. C. Shelden, New York.

TO DROP PRIMARY INQUIRIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—There will be a primary election campaign expenditure of \$100,000 in Illinois and \$100,000 in Pennsylvania, as proposed by Senator Norris recently. The Committee on Privileges and Elections was to have had a meeting to-day, but only five Senators responded, and it was postponed until next Monday.

Within a few days the sentiment has changed in the committee. It was said to-day by members that there would be no investigation during the campaign, as it would work against Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Meilen, because the truth or falsity of the charges could not be established before election.

A NEW PLAN

We have a new plan of investing money so that you can get 5½%.

Let us invest for you \$3,000 or more in the Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates that we sell.

Let us reinvest the income in them as it comes in and when all the certificates are due, your money will have earned more than 5½% per annum.

Write for particulars.

**TITLE GUARANTEE
AND TRUST CO.**
Capital \$ 5,000,000
Surplus (earned) \$ 11,000,000
176 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SUGGEST FREE MART ON WALLABOUT SITE

Mayor's Food Committee Has
Plan for Handling Rail-
way Floats.

NOW WORKING ON DETAILS

CIVIL SERVICE QUIZ ATTACKED BY MAYOR

Says State Investigation Has
Appearance of Tammany
Trick.

MOSS DEFENDS INQUIRY

One of the first concrete propositions in the programme of George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, and his coworkers for reducing the cost of living consists in a proposal to establish a scientific terminal market on Wallabout Market lands in Brooklyn. This fact became known yesterday through a report as to the feasibility of the proposed plan made by S. H. Goodacre, collector of revenue, to his chief, Comptroller Prendergast. The plan, in brief, involves the laying of railroad tracks so that cars may be run from floats at wharves to a central point in the market, where foodstuffs may be unloaded, and the construction of buildings, including a cold storage plant in which dealers in the market would be enabled to store large quantities of provisions.

The scheme for the Wallabout terminal market was discussed on Monday night at the conference of the Board of Education which Mr. Perkins had with Mayor Mitchel and other city officials interested in market development. On the following day Mr. Prendergast, who has opposed Borough President Marks's free open market plan, directed Mr. Goodacre to make a thorough investigation. The Comptroller lives in Brooklyn.

It is understood that in case the Board of Estimate and Apportionment decides to appropriate funds to carry out the proposed plan it will be up to the Mayor that Wallabout shall be the first of the number of terminal markets necessary to provide Greater New York with facilities to look into charitable institutions and, where possible, to restore the city's dependence to its own families for family provisions.

Already as a result of the work of these examiners, 459 children have been taken out of the institutions and returned to their families; 116 more will be returned as a result of last week's work, and the department expects to restore 1,000 before the end of the year. Translated into figures, it means a very large saving to the city if these children are restored to family life.

There is an existing list, continued the Mayor, from which suitable persons could be taken for this work. The commission is preparing a new list and pending its completion has passed the list to which objection has been made. This act, the Mayor says, was entirely regular and has benefited the city. He thinks the other charges are too flimsy to discuss. He does not directly charge that the State Commission is being used as a political instrument by Tammany, but he does.

If the State Commission takes any radical steps on such pretexts as these it would be quite apparent that it was nothing but a political attempt to prostrate the civil service of the city as the civil service of the State has been instituted in the past few years.

He does not think that Gov. Glynn would be a party to such a compact.

"The Government," he says, "stands as the party that we have between the administration of our civil service and the State Commission."

Frank Moss, counsel to the State Civil Service Commission, issued a statement in reply to the Mayor. He said it was the duty of the State Commission to investigate complaints and that was what the court does not.

The Lackawanna Railroad has a freight yard on the northerly side of the market, proper to which cars are brought on floats and placed on unloading tracks. There some produce is sold directly from cars. The Pennsylvania, New York Central, West Shore, Lehigh Valley, Erie and Baltimore and Ohio each rent piers and docks and railheads in the Wallabout Basin, but, Mr. Goodacre pointed out, but very little food products are included in the general merchandise handled by them.

Mr. Goodacre said that there are two vacant plots on Wallabout Market lands available for a terminal market. One comprises 61,250 square feet, bounded by Metz street, Apple avenue, and the Clinton avenue extension, and the other 15,000 square feet bounded by Washington avenue, Second street, Apple avenue and Wallabout place.

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The League for the Civic Service of Women has sent a letter to the Board of Education reviewing arguments here to advanced by school teachers who become mothers and protesting against the attitude of the board.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was very emphatic in her denunciation of the decision. She said:

"This is the board looks at this as a slur on motherhood, the sacredness of which all men uphold in words. But it is not so much as a lingering old prejudice against working women, a prejudice against their being of use to the world outside the confines of their own families."

Mr. Goodacre suggested that if it is decided to establish a terminal market on the larger plot it would be necessary to dredge and probably to widen the channel of the basin.

"It is however possible," he said, "that if the city's supply of each kind of food product is to be established on such a terminal market brought to one place of sale the result will be favorable toward lower prices through the reduction in cost of handling selling, etc."

"Nobody should object to a fair, impartial public inquiry into these matters, so that the truth may be known wherever it lies."

Red Star's Food Committee Has Plan for Handling Rail- way Floats.

SAYS STATE INVESTIGATION HAS APPEARANCE OF TAMMANY TRICK.

NOW WORKING ON DETAILS

FAMILY JARS ITS SPECIALTY.

Desertion Bureau Is Incorporated to Reunite Warring Couples.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—The National Desertion Bureau, with principal office in New York city, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The objects of the bureau are to prevent wife and husband deserters and their states to return home with their wives and families, to study the social and economic causes and results of desertion and ascertain the whereabouts of men who desert their families.

Among the incorporators are Julius M. Mayer, Morris Waldman, Leo A. Price and Elkan Holtzman of New York city.

WILSON PLANS ANOTHER VACATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson expects to take another vacation at Cornell, N. H., beginning probably about October 15, dependent upon the situation in Congress.

The Mayor said yesterday that the investigation of the Municipal Cliff Service Commission by the State Civil Service Commission has the appearance of a Tammany trick designed to discredit his administration.

"The local commission," he said, "has reorganized its departments and has closed certain channels of advantage to Mr. Murphy and his friends, which, of course, is irritating to the administration."

The Mayor said yesterday that he had studied very carefully the appointment of special examiners in the Charities Department, upon which the investigation is largely based. He found that the examiners were necessary to do a new and delicate work to look into charitable institutions and, where possible, to restore the city's dependence to its own families for family provisions.

He also said yesterday that he had studied very carefully the appointment of special examiners in the Charities Department, upon which the investigation is largely based. He found that the examiners were necessary to do a new and delicate work to look into charitable institutions and, where possible, to restore the city's dependence to its own families for family provisions.

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